



10-1849

## Jacksonville Republican | October 1849

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib\\_ac\\_jackrepub](https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_jackrepub)

---

### Recommended Citation

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895), "Jacksonville Republican | October 1849" (1849).  
*Jacksonville Republican*. 84.  
[https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib\\_ac\\_jackrepub/84](https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_jackrepub/84)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Newspapers at JSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Jacksonville Republican by an authorized administrator of JSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@jsu.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@jsu.edu).

OCTOBER

Whole No. 671

## Austria and Hungary

Our readers have been already made a

acquainted with the leading incident and fact growing out of the war that, for many months past, has been so fiercely waged by the wireling tools of heartless despots against the latter of these nations, but as it is possible that a portion of them are not fully informed as to the real origin of the difficulties, we propose, in a brief paragraph or two, to attempt some elucidation of the matter.

Two errors are frequently fallen into in contemplating the dispute between Austria and Hungary:—first, in supposing that the matter is or ever was a province of the former; and second, that the war was one of the effects of the French revolution. Although the crowns of these two nations have been united for upwards of three hundred years, Hungary has always maintained her constitutional independence, having her own Diet, or Legislature, and governed under her own laws. From 1526 to 1687

king was elective; at the latter period the crown became hereditary in the house of Hapsburg (Austria). But whether elective or hereditary, the sovereign was always compelled to swear fealty to the constitution of Hungary before he could exercise authority over her. The Diets of Presburg (the former capital of Hungary) there in variously administered a coronation oath to every king who has sat upon her throne for upwards of three centuries. An article in the enlarged compact<sup>2</sup> entered into in 1790 between the Magyars and Joseph II. was

and made many attempts to incorporate Hungary with Austria," declares "that Hungary is a free and independent nation, with its entire system of legislation and administration, and not subject to any other State or any other people, but that she still preserves her own separate existence and constitution, and shall consequently be governed by kings crowned according to her national laws and customs."<sup>1</sup>

Hungary, then, has never been a province of Austria any more than England was made a province of Scotland, when James the Sixth of the latter nation became by the death of Elizabeth. James the First of the former and it is to maintain the fa-

ed rights which have been acknowledged and guaranteed to her by every sovereign who has reigned over the two nations since 1526, that she is now in arms. Austria and Hungary have, for this long period, been bound together under one federal sovereignty by compact, and the former has no more right to make a province of the latter, than the latter has to commit the same piece of usurpation and tyranny on the former;—not a particle more right to the Virginians in our own country, nor have to take up arms against North Ca-

lin, abolish her State legislature and incorporate her into their own State. Although Hungary was the main bulwark of Austria during all the wars of Napoleon and the French revolution in punishing her with her best troops, she generously submitting to many unjust exactions, yet no Austrian peace declaration was the wifely Austria became a repetition of her infamous endeavors, by a thousand modes of corruption and intrigue, and repeated and high handed violations of her compact and the oaths of the Sovereigns to reduce Hungary to the same footing of inferiority states. Hungary remonstrated and protested against these, outrageous in-

tion of her rights but submitted no evidence. Austria actually committed hostilities by invading her territory and troops into Hungarian officers and insurgents against the Government. She and others to commit the same thing their villages and committed atrocities upon the unoffending people that the most barbarous of our American Indians would have been ashamed of. Hungry then flew to arms, calling for avenging spirits—*her Kossuths, Besses, Georges*—to lead her hosts to battle, and manifesting a spirit of patriotism, a degree of bravery and intrepidity pervading all classes and conditions—men, women,

children—which have scarcely a parallel in the annals of time Her brilliant and amazing achievements in the field of science are known to the world. What the press unfortunately, through we believe temporary determination of hostilities, will finally disclose, remains to be seen. If surrounded and overwhelmed by the hordes of mercenary cutthroats of the north, Hungary may never have and intrepid souls will their great work to do over again; but in any case they cannot fail to command the liveliest sympathies of every honest and like-minded man in the civilized world—*St. Louis Globe.*

grading and masonry on the Georgian section at the head of the road is going forward with great energy. The timbers for from eight to ten miles are prepared and a large portion delivered. The grading on the head section at Cleveland and Kettle Springs, in Tennessee, is in the charge of experienced contractors, and the work they here already done gives full assurance that it will comply to their contract in good time.

Last week there were between six and seven hundred laborers at work on the road and the number is increasing daily. We think we may safely say that no part

work in the South west ever commenced with the greater energy, or did more on a shorter time, than has been done on any other road within the last three months. In the trip along the Road don't this, let him make a friend along the line from Charleston to Union and see for himself what has been done and is doing, and he will be satisfied.

STEAMBOAT, LITTLETON AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter to a gentleman in Savannah dated Tampa Bay, September 1st, says: "The steamer Mary King-land burst in boiler when about 40 miles from Tampa Bay. Seventeen men were killed and 100 severely scalded, and one hundred or seventy horses and mules lost. She was taken up by Quarter-master's stores."



## The Foreign News.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**—Of the manner in which Gen. Georgey's surrender was brought about, we find an account in a Vienna letter of the *Algemeine Zeitung* in which it was asserted that Georgey, who had long been discontented with Kossuth's government, proposed, as early as the end of July, to finish the war, and that this proposal was conveyed to Prince Paskiewicz, who transmitted it to Warsaw. Upon this Prince Schwarzenberg was invited to come to the Polish capital, and his consent having been obtained, the memorable council of war was held in Arad, on the 11th of August, in which Georgey and the officers of his party insisted upon Kossuth resigning his dictatorship in favor of Georgey. The surrender was the consequence of that act.

The Vienna papers publish the two following proclamations:

### "Kossuth to the Nation."

"After the disastrous battles which have taken place within the last few days, we can no longer have any hope of carrying on the war of self defence with success against the great force which the allied Austrians and Russians have brought into the field. Under these circumstances, the present and future salvation of the nation can only be looked for at the hands of the leaders of its armies; and it is my firm persuasion that the longer duration of the present government would not only be useless, but even detrimental. I therefore announce to the nation, that, instigated by that pure, patriotic feeling which induces me to dedicate my every measure and my whole life to my native country, I, for myself and in the name of the whole ministry, lay down the reins of government, and invest General Arthur Georgey with the supreme civil and military powers, as long as the nation shall not make use of its right to dispose of them in another manner. I expect from him that he will employ the power vested in him, as far as in his power lies, to preserve the national and political independence of our poor Fatherland, as well for the present as the future, and for this I, before God, make him responsible to the nation and to history. May he love his country as disinterestedly as I have done, and may he be more fortunate in securing the happiness of the nation than I have been! My actions can no longer be of service to my country, but if my death could be of advantage to it, I would willingly sacrifice my life. May the God of justice and mercy be with the nation."

### "Louis Kossuth, Governor."

"**BARTHOLOMEW SYMERY,**  
Minister of the Home Department.  
"**SEBASTIAN YEKOVICH,**  
Minister of Justice.  
"**LADISLAV CSANYI,**  
Minister of Public Works.  
"**MICHAEL HOWARTH,**  
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs."

It is worthy of remark that the style of the original document is infinitely superior to the former productions of Kossuth's pen.

### "Georgey to the Nation."

"Citizens: The provisional government has ceased to exist. The government and the ministers have voluntarily retired from their offices and the government. Under such circumstances, a military dictatorship is indispensable, and this with the civil power, I provisionally take into my hands. Citizens! what can be done in such an afflicting position for our Fatherland! I will do, either sword in hand or by pacific means, but at all events, so that fewer sacrifices may be required, and that persecution, cruelty, and murder may cease. Citizens! the circumstances are so extraordinary, and the blows of fate so heavy, that any fixed plans for the future are impossible. My only counsel and wish is, that you retire to your homes, and take no share either in resistance or conflict, even if the enemy should enter the town which you inhabit, as the probability is that you can only find safety for yourselves and your property, by remaining in your homes, and pursuing your usual avocations. Citizens! whatever lot God, in his inscrutable will, has destined for us, we will bear with manly fortitude, in the blissful conviction that the just cause cannot be lost forever. Citizens! may God be with us."

### "Arthur Georgey."

The *Wiener Zeitung* of the 24th publishes the following official explanation of the manner in which General Georgey's surrender was brought about:

"During Georgey's retreat, and after his defeat at Waitzen, he made repeated attempts to treat, as well with the Russian Generals Rudiger and Tschedjoff, as with the Prince of Warsaw, but as his missives only expressed a wish for an intervention or a pacification, and not an unconditional surrender, no notice was taken of them. On the 11th instant, however, a letter was addressed by Georgey, from Arad, to General Baron Rudiger, in which he declared that, in consequence of the dissolution of the Hungarian provisional government, he found himself called upon to take a decisive step, and had therefore determined to surrender at discretion. He further stated that he, as well as the officers and soldiers of the army corps under his command, was prepared to surrender to the army of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Georgey also expressed his conviction, that the chief of the other corps would follow his example, and tender their submission. Although the hopeless position of Georgey's troops, who, after being repeatedly beaten by the Russian troops, were closely pursued by them on the one hand, and by the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Baron Haynau, on the other, left no doubt that the speedy disarmament or annihilation of Georgey's corps must take place; still the Prince of Warsaw, moved by the wish to prevent unnecessary blood shed, and to save a part of the Austrian States from the further ravages of war, consented to accept the offer of unconditional surrender made by Georgey and the troops under his command. General Rudiger

accordingly received immediate instructions to surround the enemy's forces and to disarm them. The 138 guns, ammunition, horses, weapons, and military stores taken from Georgey's army, were deposited at Grosswardein, where they were taken possession of by the Austrian troops. The Prince of Warsaw has also taken necessary steps for speedily delivering over the insurgents, who are at present guarded in their camp by the Russians, and placing them at the disposal of their liege lord, his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph."

### The Restit.

Night—darker night—on Europe falls;  
The panting millions strive no more;  
The Cossack revels in her halls,  
And quails the wine-cup, stained with gore.

The gathering storms of suffering years  
In one fierce thunder peal depart;  
While the red reaper gathers tears,  
And binds the independent heart.

The struggle's o'er—the voice is gone;  
The bones that moved are bones again;  
The murderous yell is onward borne,  
And famine stalks o'er fields of slain.  
While in the dust the hopeless sigh,  
And Virtue bleeds in War's embrace,  
The dead upon their banners lie,  
And smiles of glory light each face.

Old crumbling thrones arise again,  
With deeper woes and deadlier fate;  
The iron hand makes here the chain,  
And bids the dungeon's hinges grate.  
Free thoughts now fester in the mind,  
And generous souls forget to give;  
While polities haste to fate resigned,  
Kiss the red robber's hand to live.

Oh God! when will the people rise  
And walk erect in proud attire,  
While calm contentment lights the skies,  
And peace disarms the lurid fire?  
When princely words shall weigh no more  
Than plebeian speech, though homely said,  
And mind shall with the eagle soar,  
And matter kneel with the dead.

A PLEASANT OCCUPATION.—A correspondent of the *Albany Express* has furnished the annexed account of an individual residing at Lake George, whose employment is that of catching and tanning rattlesnakes, the "staple commodity" of the principal mountains in the vicinity of Lake George.

"During my rambles, I fell in with a poor old covey, apparently about sixty years of age, who prefers the sport of catching rattlesnakes to the more pleasant and less dangerous of shooting deer and other wild game, or catching trout. I was shown six or eight of those amiable creatures, which were safely secured in a strong cage made expressly for their accommodation. This man sells large quantities to itinerant showmen—others he kills for the purpose of obtaining their oil, which is said to be very valuable, being an excellent remedy for rheumatic and other complaints. The *modus operandi* of catching them is as follows: A strong leather loop or noose is attached to the end of a pole eight or ten feet in length—with this pole he cautiously approaches the den, in front of which the snakes bask in the sun, placing the noose over the head and neck—the nose being so constructed that when the snake struggles the tighter he is held, rendering escape impossible. When the old fellow wishes to tame them and render them harmless, he extracts their fangs in the following manner: He lays the head across a log of wood, then places his foot on the neck, pressing it until his snout strikes the snake's upper jaw—the mode in which they bite—then applies a pair of pliers, and with the economy of an experienced dentist, pulls out the fangs one by one. He has been twice bitten by their reptiles and at one time came near losing his life, his body being swollen in a horrible manner—but fortunately discovered a weed of spontaneous growth on the mountainside, which has proved to be an infallible remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is said "there is no accounting for tastes."—This man's employment is a pretty fair illustration of the saying.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
San Francisco, Cal. June 30, 1849.

### Gold and crime Riches and Misery.

This is the text upon which we hear daily sermons preached in California. Never, since the days of Jupiter and Danae, has the world known a shower of gold so innumerable, so provocative of evil lusts! Crime grows lustily among us. The first thing I saw upon my arrival, was a ship in flames—the terrible revenge of some injured man.

The next was the burial of a New York volunteer, shot by a Chilian, as he was endeavoring to escape from some drunken brawl. Men are murdered almost weekly in this city. But, notwithstanding all these things, the laws of California are bloody, sternly enforced, and the very best code for the country in its present state. Property is safer here than in our home cities. Let a man cast a valuable coat into the street, and he will see it there the next time he passes by. Let him leave his tent for a week with open door, and he will find his golden thousands untouched. Let any man wantonly draw a knife or pistol in public, and he is shot down by a dozen bystanders. Every man is a movable battery; but he must be masked until called upon by public sentiment to punish the slightest infraction of this terrible code. If caught in the act, the thief dies at once; if suspected, he has the benefit of an impartial trial, and then, upon conviction, receives one hundred lashes in public, and a warning to make his shadow less in four days. On the morning of the last day if found living, he will soon be found dead. Whole companies will leave the most profitable labor to hunt down the flying thief. A reward of forty thousand dollars was recently offered, for the apprehension of a man who had stolen only sixteen hundred. These laws and penalties are the children of necessity, and they work out security. Say what you will of the death penalty, blood does not fertilize crime. Almost all that is perpetrated here is caused by intemperance, when men lose the dread of their terrible fate. Men in their sober senses, rarely injure or are injured. You would think this the most polite portion of Christendom, by the low bows and careful words at every corner.

But the bow is made to the bow-knife in that long pocket—not to the man who carries it. The soft words are spoken to the revolver, not to the man who carefully fumbles around it with his hand. The whole man is careful offense. The fact is, trained to step with the tongue as long as the tongue is never insulted by sober men. Yet such is the immense quantity of liquor consumed here—so innumerable are the bottles, emptied of their costly wine and paying every street, that crime does flourish and blood does flow, only to flow afresh from the person of the offender.

Most at home would consider this state to be terrible; but those who see it in its every day workings are satisfied that nothing else can afford such perfect security. Here are many thieves at heart, but fear of instant death binds heavily their flighty fingers.

The laws in the mining regions are even better observed than in this city. One reason which operates here, most powerfully, has still greater force there. The rich man has little temptation to steal while he grows richer beyond his most sanguine expectations. Habits of industry rarely induce crime, and in the mines all men must be industrious with a vengeance! When the population is sparse, and opportunity for crime easy, the penalties must be enforced, and each man has a common interest in the punishment of a single crime. All crimes are there at every corner of tents. The law they administer is unwritten, and springs from custom. It is, this, the common law. It is lamented that this security is forced but all rejoice to find that it is security.

At least one hundred ships lie here rotting, and the Cape Horners yet to come!—A French bark offers one thousand dollars, in advance, to common seamen for a trip to Valparaiso, and no one will ship!—Small vessels here are fortunes. The best methods of speculation at present are, to run a small cart to Sacramento City or Stockton, making enough to afford the pilot \$100 for a three days' trip, or to drive a mule cart at \$10 a day.

But "gold! the gold!"—is that plentiful? Many of your readers care little about the government of the county, and personal security among us, less about the climate and health, so that they may only "glut their greedy eyes with gold." Well, the careful and industrious digger will soon scrape to gather his thousands—there is nothing to hinder him if he will only labor like a mule, and live like a reasonable being. The river is fast falling and the gold lies literally in bars upon its bed. Few make less than two ounces daily with a cradle, or more than one with a tin pan. All New York machines, sifters, &c., prove utterly worthless. Experienced miners obtain the \$5,000 in a single month. Enough that hard hands and good health will soon bring much wealth.

If you wish a measure for belief as to the wonderful stories propagated from California, the best I can send is this. Have faith in everything which does not show its own contradiction, and reject nothing because it seems extravagant. The half has not yet been told. The whole can never be limited with words.

### From the Southern Cultivator.

### Wheat Culture.

Mr. Burton.—As I have seen but little in the *Cultivator* on the culture of wheat, I give you my views, together with my experience in wheat culture. In the first place, I prefer sowing wheat after cotton; my plan is essentially to plow up the cotton stalks before sowing wheat. The furrows which are run to plow up stalks answer a good purpose, as they catch the wheat and make it more even not leaving room in the field for the row, than on the cotton bed, which would be otherwise, if the turn was not run on the bed. I sow the spring wheat all spring wheat should be sown by the 20th of November. The greatest enemy we have to contend with in raising wheat is the rust, and the best plan of contending with that is to sow in the proper time. All spring wheat should be fit to harvest by the last of May. I never saw a field injured by the rust that was ripe by the first of June; which appears to be the proper time for spring wheat to reach maturity. Fall wheat sown in proper time will come in ten days, or two weeks later with the same success. In sixteen years I have had only one crop injured by rust, that was tall wheat sown first of December. If I sow still later, I put in with gopher or bull tongue, and much. On the contrary, if my soil is light and loose, I put in with a small turning plow, or half shovel, and do not brush as it is not liable to be sowed up by frost. Jute stone is an unfailing remedy for smut and easily used. I put in one pound of blue stone for the first five bushels, and half that quantity for each successive five bushels; if soaked in the same water, adding a little water as occasion may require, without increasing the blue stone. I sowed eight or ten hours. My impression is that the rust can be avoided by sowing it thick so as to force it in good time. The only barrier to the fly is to cultivate your land, that you intend sowing clean and have no crab grass on it. I will make one other remark and conclude this communication, as it is already extended, and that is, on the kind and quantity of manure to be used for wheat; thirty bushels per acre is the greatest abundance and should be regularly sown over the land before it is plowed.

W. G. Sizer.  
Lowndesville, S. C., July 18/9.

**Men of War.**—What they Cost.—The Albany Knickerbocker mildly says: "Three of the most expensive luxuries that nations can possibly indulge in, are wars, base games and heresies;" and in proof, states in England the Duke of Wellington, since 1811, has received in military pay, bounties, grants, &c. about \$14,000,000 or some \$100,000 per year, more than we pay congress, senate, president and thirty-one state governors. Why, that great sum would annually educate some 25,000 of the poor children of the English peasantry, and yet all spent on one man.

**Saws.**—A way of our acquaintance sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest saw in the world, after vainly trying to saw, with it, broke out at last, as follows:—"Of all the saws that ever I saw, I never saw a saw saw like that saw saws."

## Arrival of the Cambria.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 16th instant, from Liverpool, bringing dates from London to the 7th and Liverpool to the 5th. We copy the following telegraphic synopsis of her news from the Baltimore Sun:

**THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.**—The cholera is greatly on the increase throughout England. The deaths in London for the week ending on the 8th was 5,796, of which 1,663 were of cholera. The deaths in Liverpool are still greater, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, for the week. It is also on the increase in Dublin. Several distinguished persons have died with it in Vienna and other parts of France.—Vienna and Berlin are suffering more than Paris. In Berlin the deaths are more than 40 per day.

The markets are dull and without change. The weather for harvesting continues fine throughout Great Britain.—The Liverpool Journal of the 8th, says the harvest has been nearly all safely housed, and is pronounced abundant, and is so far exempt from rot.

Trade is active, if not lucrative, and employment in the manufacturing districts awaits all who desire it. Bills drawn by the Spanish Government on a town in Italy, for a million of dollars, for the payment of the troops forming the Spanish expedition, have been returned protested.

Lord Elgin has been created a Baron. The royal family are still sojourning in Scotland, but were to return to London on the 13th.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**—Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out against the imperial forces; the former commanded by Klappa and the latter by Riel. The Russian General Berg had a long interview with Riel, on the 23rd ult., which resulted in the Hungarian General going to Haynau to arrange terms for capitulation. The impracticable position of Comorn induces Klappa to demand good conditions.

A letter received from Vienna, of the 31st ult., states that several Magyar chiefs had been executed, among them an Ex-Minister of Austria who had proved recreant to his country, and that one General had been hung and another shot. Kossuth's mother and his children, and the wives and children of several Magyar chiefs, had arrived as prisoners at Presburg.

**ITALY.**—Venice was taken possession of by the Imperialists on the 27th.

The Gazette of the 26th published an order of the Government regulating the departure by sea of persons who intended to avail themselves of the articles of capitulation. Those who desire to proceed to Corfu, Patmos, or Alexandria, in Egypt, will be conveyed at the expense of the Austrian Government. For all other places the expense of the voyage must be defrayed by the parties themselves.

Of the 10,000 political refugees that went to Switzerland, only 3,000 remain there.

### PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The German question seems about to be settled. There is to be a directory to govern the confederation, the members of which are to be provided by the Vienna and Munich cabinets, and will labor for the common interests of the whole of Germany. The presidency of the directory will be chosen alternately by Austria and Prussia.

The Austrian government is endeavoring to persuade the Arch Duke John to resign his position as Vicar of the Empire.

The Frankfurt correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st, that there is little doubt that a Congress will be held there the ensuing week for the purpose of finally arranging the German question.

The Committee of the Chamber of Oldenburg have unanimously decided to reject the proposition to join the confederation proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

### FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree, re-instating seventy-one Lieutenant Generals, and fourteen Major Generals, who were placed on the retired list by the Provisional Government of the February revolution.

The French government continues to refuse passports to the German refugees, who were passing through France on route for America.

Gen. Ostroff is expected to arrive in Paris on the 20th.

The appointment of Lucien Murat as Ambassador to Madrid is considered an act of conciliation to the two parties in the Cabinet.

### ROME.

Sevati, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself in the control of the police, and entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first device is concerning the paper money, and guarantees the notes of the State for their declared value, and imposes fines and imprisonments on all who refuse to take them.

A military commission has been established for re-organizing the Roman troops. All provisions since November shall have reported on the conduct of each man. The Triumvirate and Cardinals have substituted a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors of the outrages committed against religion during the revolutionary period.

Rustolani, the successor of Ostroff, has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

A Te Deum has been sung in all the churches of Russia, in honor of the triumph in Hungary.

The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw on the 20th.

The Austrians have evacuated Toden, the last place they occupied in the Piedmontese territory.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, October 2, 1849.

**THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION,** which assembled in Talladega, last week, adjourned on Wednesday evening after several days session. The principal points determined upon was the adoption of the Selma route and recommending the appropriation of the two per cent fund to building of the Road.—We expect in our next paper to be able at least, to publish some extracts from the proceedings, embracing the most important and interesting portions.

### The Procession.

At the Plains, on the 23rd ult., came off in a manner grateful to the sight of every true "Son" and lover of decorum.

The Marshal of the day was a man evidently not unused to command, or at least, not unworthy so to do on this occasion; for the calmness and self-possession with which Edmund Cobb mastered the ceremonies and headed that gallant water band, marling and standing amidst the multitudinous throng of uncompromising prejudiced men(?) as it were bent on self-destruction, declared him one of Nature's noblemen, and plainly told that, even though useless to his kind, he believed he would be supported in his right.

The Banner, presented to Spartan Division, by the ladies of White Plains, through their representative, Miss Adeline S. Porter, was truly the embodiment of taste, neatness, skill and beauty. And never, on any occasion, was a more chaste, elegant and appropriate address delivered, than that which Miss P., on presenting the Banner, ennobled the vast crowd in silent and delightful audience.

Mr. Williamson also did himself great credit, clearly demonstrating, in his graceful reception of the Banner, and happy, pertinent reply to the above mentioned address, that his were talents by no means inconsiderable. But such as every young man of high aspiration should sedulously strive to emulate.

Rev. Hughes, whose efficient advocacy of the temperance cause has become almost proverbial, entertained the large concourse in attendance for more than two hours, with a speech, which for cogency of argument, purity of sentiment, pungency of wit, and abundance of side-splitting anecdotes told with such gusto makes the welkin ring with peal on peal of merry laughter, is seldom equalled, and less frequently surpassed by the ablest lecturers. The attention paid him was undivided, save by the whistings and mutterings of a few, who "loved their master full well," and most of all things loathed the simple truth made bare by this gifted orator.

A handsome bevy of practised minstrels composed the choir, whose judiciously selected and sweetly sung songs enlivened the intervals, and swelled the breast of each Son with fresh fervor, and warmed him to the determination upon new zeal in the glorious cause.

After partaking of a plentiful public dinner, furnished by Spartan Division, the exercises of the day were concluded by a short but eloquent and appropriate address, from Geo. E. Haynes, Esq., of Adolphian Division.

From a tabular Statement, containing the votes cast in all the counties of the State, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, we take the following totals. We find the table in the Montgomery Flag & Advertiser of the 27th September:

	Yea.	Nay.
Resolutions No. 1.	45721	17531
Circuit Judge.	36161	17351
County Ct. Judges.	42340	11357

The total vote of the State has increased 10526 since 1845.

**LEFT BY THE CARS.**—A very unfortunate circumstance occurred yesterday. A southern gentleman from South Carolina, who had been stopping several days at the Globe Hotel, was married in this city in the forenoon to a lady in this city, and all things were in readiness for the happy pair to leave in the express train. Having purchased the ticket and comfortably seated in the cars, the gentleman thought he would stop by to bid his host Winton a good bye. Off he went and in the meantime off went the cars, carrying with them the bride, who was no doubt in some consternation. The telegraph—the last resort in such cases—was applied to—and the lady was implored to remain at Bregg's Hotel at Utica until the next train should arrive. A return telegraph assured him that it was all right and the last time we saw our hero was that he was at the point of departure.—*Syracuse Jour.*

St. Louis, Sept. 20.

The Osage Indians continue their depredations along the frontier. They broke open and robbed the store of Messrs. Johnson & Welch. A detachment was sent from Fort Scott to arrest the robbers, but returned without success.

The health of the city is good. The interments for the week were 83; of which 32 were by cholera and children under five years of age.

Six highway robberies and two murders were committed in and about St. Louis on the evening of the 3th.

A curious phenomenon is stated to have occurred in Rossbire, Scotland, during a thunder storm. Immediately after one of the loudest peals of thunder ever heard there, a large and irregular shaped mass of ice, reckoned to be nearly twenty feet in circumference and of a proportionate thickness fell near a farm-house. It had a beautiful chrysaline appearance, being nearly all quite transparent, excepting a small portion of it which consisted of hail stones of an common size, fixed together. It was principally composed of small squares, diamond shaped, often from one to three inches in size, all firmly congealed together. The weight of this large piece of ice could not be ascertained. No appearance whatever of hail or snow discernible in the surrounding district at the time.

The brutal ferocity of Austria, of which so many proofs have been given in the Italian and Hungarian struggle is still further exemplified in the terms that she imposes upon the noble Penetians, who are the last to hold out against her power.—Austria requires that forty of her principal citizens shall be selected as victims, before she will grant amnesty to the balance.—That is the people of Venice shall permit her to choose out forty conspicuous citizens to be deliberately murdered, before they can hope for pardon from Austria. The perpetration of such an act of barbarity excites horror even in those accustomed to scenes of cruel and remorseless murder.—The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a strong appeal to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, urging the joint interference of England and France in the affairs of Venice, so as to prevent from Austria, a mitigation of these brutal terms.

Joseph Mazzini, the leader of the Roman struggle against France, had published another address, or letter, which is represented to be "one of the most remarkable productions that ever emanated from that true minded man." It seems that "terror now reigns in Rome; the prisons are choked with men who have been arrested and detained without trial; fifty priests are confined in the castle of St. Angelo, whose only crime consists in their having lent their services in our loyalist." I reviews the whole course of the Roman struggle, its termination, and the present bearings of the question on the general position of Europe. It is marked by the same calm and withering logic which bore off all the wretched subtleties of Ombinet, and left him to the scorn of the world, and it appeals to the Anglo-Saxon race still to exert themselves and to do the good which sooner or later must always arise from a vigorous expression of opinion. "You can," he says, "by your press, by the voice of your meeting, fix upon the forehead of the French republic the mark of Cain, upon the front of Rome the glory of a martyrdom which contains the promise of victory."

There is Life.—If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought on our memories. Is he dead? will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as the pass to their pleasure or their work. But not one will miss us, except our immediate connections, and even in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them.

Thus shall we all now in active life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few short years not a living being can say: "I remember him." We live in another age, and did business with those who have long since slumbered in the tomb. This is life. How rapidly it passes! O blessed are they who are held in everlasting remembrance!

**SICKNESS.**—From every direction we hear of sickness in an unusual degree, in Columbia, Miss. we are told there were a few days since ten to five hundred cases of fever alone, besides other disease. In the interior of that State there has been an unusual amount of sickness. For the past four or five weeks there has been more sickness than for many years in Pickens, a county as healthy and as free from the prevailing summer fevers as any in the State. In a region of country so uniformly salubrious as this, other than local diseases must be sought for so much disease as we have had the present season. We hear of but few new cases, and the sick are generally convalescent. There have been but few deaths, compared with the number and severity of the attacks, and the physicians have certainly met with eminent success.—*Pickens Rep.*

**A THOUGHT FOR EVERY DAY.**—We see not, in this life, the end of human actions—their influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes us from this to an eternal world. Time determines not what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth we lay the moulding hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrate in eternity—not a voice but reports at the throne of God. Let youth especially think of these things, and let every one remember that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition. His nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song piped in the intervals of the acids. He seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures.—She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if shipwrecked her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

To dream of life is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that the lights in your house are out before you go to bed.

## Our Relation With France.

The statement under our telegraphic head yesterday morning, that the difficulty with France sprung from an "impertinent note" of the French Minister to the Secretary of State, has excited some curiosity. When did it happen? What was the subject matter of the note? We suspect the thing has been brewing some time. Apparently it was this offensive note that recalled the President from the Catskills. The Washington Republic, immediately after the return, alluded to our relations with France as in a highly critical state, and at the same time implied that this was a matter of notoriety. As far as we have observed, but one subject of difference between the two countries has been publicly noticed, and that rather in the shape of a rumor than a fact—we mean the aversion of the French government to the residence, in its vicinity, of Wm. C. Rives, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary. Putting these things together, we suppose, then, that the French Government, hearing of the appointment of Mr. Rives, has advised its representative at Washington that such appointment would be badly received, and that M. Poussin, a Red Republican, has expressed these sentiments with a plainness that shocked the exquisite delicacy of the Secretary of State. So it appears that the Administration, having, in their blindness, selected, as Minister to France, a man notoriously distasteful to that country, are to mend the matter by making the expression of that distaste a ground for breaking up the peaceable relations of the two countries. But we will not believe that serious consequences are to follow from so small an affair, or that the petty ambition of Mr. Rives is to set the world in arms. It marks as little delicacy on his part to have sought this post, as of sense on the part of the Administration to have conferred it on him. Moreover, the dislike of the French towards him has good foundation, and is sufficient reason, according to the practice of nations, for refusing to receive him.—The act of refusal is, in itself, no breach of peaceable relations. If there has been in the manner of doing it anything outrageous, that alters the case. But considering that the resentments excited by Mr. Rives, on occasion of his former mission, where warm, publicly disclosed, and deeply cherished as associated with what the French people felt as a humiliating passage in their history, was it not natural for them to suppose that this reappointment of the obnoxious Ambassador was made in the spirit of bravado and disrespect? In this country we know better. Mr. Rives claimed to be Secretary of State, and had powerful backers. It was decided not to yield him this place; and when he asked, with Mr. Webster, "where, then, am I to go?" they, not knowing what to do with him, replied: "Go to France." "It was because they were in all the confusion of taking care of themselves that they managed so badly for the public."—*Charleston Mercury.*

### True Greatness.

Let us thank Heaven, that there are other standards of greatness besides vastness of territory; and other forms of wealth besides mineral deposits or agricultural exuberance. Though every hill were a Potosi, though every valley, like that of the Nile, were rank with fatness, yet might a nation be poor in the most desperate sense;—benighted in the darkness of barbarism, the judgment-stick of Heaven for its sins. A State has local boundaries which it cannot rightfully transcend; but the realm of intelligence, the sphere of character, the moral domain in which the soul can expand and exaltate, are illimitable,—vast and boundless as the omnipresence of the Being that created them. Worldly treasure is of that nature that rust may corrupt, or the moth destroy, or thieves steal; but, even upon the earth, there are mental treasures which are unapproachable by fraud, impregnable to violence, and whose value does not perish, but is redoubled with the using. A State, then, is not necessarily fated to insignificance because its dimensions are narrow, nor doomed to obscurity and powerlessness because its numbers are few. Athens was small; yet, low as were her moral aims, she fought up the whole earth as a lamp lights up a temple. Judea was small; but her prophecies and her teachers were, and will continue to be, the guides of the whole. The narrow strip of half-cultivated land, that lies between her eastern and western boundaries, is not Massachusetts; but her noble and incorruptible men, her pure and exalted women, their influence never dies. In every widening circle it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes us from this to an eternal world. Time determines not what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth we lay the moulding hand on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrate in eternity—not a voice but reports at the throne of God. Let youth especially think of these things, and let every one remember that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.

**CONVERSATION WITH A Jesuit.**

**ROMANISM AND PAGANISM.**—In a late number, I gave the substance of a conversation between a Jesuit and a young man on an Ohio steamboat. It must be confessed, that part of it















## The people of France and the people of the United States.

We have no confidence in Louis Napoleon, the present President of France. So far, his government has shown itself hostile to the cause of republicanism. Its unjustifiable and criminal interference in the affairs of Rome will cause it to be detected through all time by the true friends of liberty. This single act has been sufficient to turn the minds of the friends of freedom every where against Louis Napoleon and his government. He has also manifested a design to assume the imperial purple and to proclaim the empire, and with that view, has evidently courted the friendship of the Emperor of Russia and the other despots of Europe. In his domestic policy he seems also to have outraged the principles of republicanism. His suppression of the freedom of the press is an act which will not fail to cause his government among those which are practically the most despotic, whatever it may do in theory.

We are, or rather we shall not be surprised therefore if Louis Napoleon should evince hostility to the United States, and possibly desire a rupture with us. And he may, by setting the people of France and the United States by the ears, put a temporary check to that influence, so fatal to thrones and dynasties, which the institutions and example of the United States are silently, but irresistibly, exerting in Europe. Yet, in this hostility to our country which Louis Napoleon may feel and display, we do not believe he expresses the feelings and disposition of the people of France towards us. We believe both he and his government, at least in that matter, misrepresent the sentiments of the French nation.

We seem to be equally unfortunate on our side. We have an administration evincing the same hostile feeling towards France which the government of the latter seems to show towards us. And our administration equally misrepresents the sentiments and feelings of the American people. Our present cabinet is the legitimate descendant of the old federal party of this country which was distinguished for its bitter hatred and hostility to France. And its attachment and devotion to England. But neither the old federal party, nor its successors or the present wing party, truly represent or now represent, the sentiments of the American people.

The truth is, the people of France and the people of the United States are friendly to each other. France was our old ally and aided us in achieving our national independence. Her Lafayette fought by the side of our Washington, and her soldiers shared with our soldiers the privations as well as the honors and glories of war in our great struggle for freedom and independence. The people of France have imbibed our ideas of republicanism, and desire to assimilate their institutions to ours and to enjoy with us the common blessings of organized and well-regulated liberty. We are the friends of the people of France and they are our friends. We have really and truly the same common sentiments of liberty which the people of France desire to establish and enjoy; and have the same common foe and rival—Great Britain. That is, she has been the common and inveterate foe and rival of both the French and the American people; but we trust that in this present more civilized and enlightened state of the world, she will be no longer our foe and rival. But all these old associations, reminiscences, community of principles and mutual sympathies, cannot fail to make the people of France and the people of America firm and everlasting friends and allies.

But unfortunately for both nations the governments of both France and the United States do not represent the feelings and sentiments of the people of either. Louis Napoleon misrepresents the sentiment of the people of France towards us, and Mr. Clayton and the cabinet misrepresent the sentiments of the people of the United States towards the people of France. Louis Napoleon evidently wishes to produce a rupture with us; and Mr. Clayton, prompted by his old federal prejudices against France, and influenced by his sympathy for the royalty or "conservatism" of Europe seems to desire to play into his hands; they can bring about a rupture between the two nations, they will accomplish precisely what the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor Joseph, and the King of Prussia most desire. Next to the fall of Hungary, that would be regarded as the most joyful event that has occurred during the present year.

But shall those two individuals, into whose hands fortune for a time has thrown the destinies of these two great and friendly nations, by craft on one side, and by prejudice prompting blunders on the other, be permitted to plunge them into war, or even into a state of unfriendliness leading to a suspension of diplomatic and perhaps commercial intercourse? We say not; and in saying that we believe we speak the sentiments and purposes of both the people of France and America. Let the two cabinets misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of both countries, wrangle and quarrel about mere words; let them dismiss ministers or refuse to receive them because one has been too hasty, and the other too boastful; but let there be peace between the two nations. Let the people of France and the people of America still keep their hands firmly joined in amity and friendship.

We know the people of the United States do not desire to quarrel with their old friends and allies, the people of France. They do not wish to have the friendly intercourse now subsisting between them interrupted nor disturbed. They would prefer the downfall of a thousand Louis Napoleons and John M. Claytons, both the more accidents of politics, whom fortune has thrown to the surface to fret and fume at each other in the mimic scenes of caricature statesmanship to a serious quarrel with the people of France. And the latter may rest assured, that if they do not allow themselves to get inflamed by the follies or mistakes of their own government, the people of the United States will never permit their weak and blundering cabinet to get them into a war in consequence of a few angry or saucy words which may have passed between the official personages, by whom unfortunately their respective nations are misrepresented for the time being.—Union.

The Antwerp Cathedral, at Antwerp, is hundred and seventy feet high.

## Shipwreck—Loss of over 100 Lives.

The Boston papers contain accounts of a severe gale, which occurred on the 9th inst., which was the severest of the season and proved very destructive on the coast. In the vicinity of Boston fruit and other trees, and houses were prostrated. But the most melancholy catastrophe of the gale was the wreck of the British brig St. John, Capt. Oliver from Galway, Ireland which broke loose from her anchorage inside Minot's ridge, and struck on the Grand-pas rocks. The number of passengers on board was about 151, out of which about one hundred and forty five persons are supposed to be lost. There were fourteen cabin passengers, mostly women and children. The most of the crew of the vessel, including the captain, were saved, by playing the game of "take care of number one," and taking to the long boat. Of the passengers and crew saved—ten in number—seven were females and three males, who came ashore on pieces of the wreck. Two of the women if, is thought, will not survive—one being badly cut on the head by a piece of the wreck. The other woman had a husband living in Boston.

She had three children with her on the vessel, all of whom perished. Among those lost were three girls, sisters, and nieces of the owner of the vessel. Twenty-five dead bodies had been recovered.—*Am. & Gaz.*

From the Southern Cultivator.

**Preserving Potatoes.** Mr. Egler—Having lately become a disciple of yours, and of your correspondent in good earnest, I hope I shall be pardoned though I partake of the spirit of the brotherhood in wishing to communicate something useful. And now I would say that many persons are under a great mistake in thinking it necessary for them to wait for the frost to kill the vines of their sweet potatoes before they dig them.

In the year 1817, there was a general complaint among planters of this region of having lost much of their potatoes. They waited for the frost to kill the vines, and for that reason did not dig until about the middle of November. When the frost came it was too severe and hence the loss, which needs no explanation. So much for waiting for frost. My diary of that year, on the 21st of October, says the weather was fair warm and dry, and I chose that time as a good one for digging potatoes. I had a fine dry time for harvesting these valuable roots, and I saved them well notwithstanding the vines were green when I dug. I commenced digging my potatoes of last year (1818) on Monday 30th of October. The day was cloudy and a little damp but there had been no rain since the 23rd, and a northwest wind at night brought fine dry weather on Tuesday. For four days more we had no rain and the excellent preservation of my potatoes, given as the vines were proved that I dug them at the right time. When the potatoes in the neighborhood were probably all gone, the thief began on mine, and caused me to move them to boxes, &c., in a dry cool garret. I have now and have had all along a plenty for family use, and to spare, in fine preservation. This is surely enough to prove that you may dig your potatoes before frost and save them, but still there are many who will not believe it.

To be short, if I can find a dry spell about or after the middle of October, I choose it for digging, or rather for planting through the vines he as green as in mid-summer. I insert my roots well, and put them up dry, in small banks, with a little bruising as possible, having a bunch of dry corn stalks, in the centre of each bank to absorb and carry off moisture that is generated during the sweating process. I shelter my potatoes—do not cover them too warm at first.

## Canada Annexation.

The Canadians seem to be in a hurry to get into this glorious Union of ours.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 6. Annexation should be immediate.—If we have reason to wish for an incorporation with the States of the American Union, like reason prompts us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of political transition is a state of personal and social misery. There is no tranquility, no improvement. It is of the utmost importance for the inhabitants of Canada, as the world believes they are about to pass through a revolution that they should do it at once. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, if we look to the interest of Great Britain, and to the eminence of that affection for her, which a majority of the colonists still desire to preserve.

We would bring about the inevitable separation, by reason, and with good will. Nothing could be more disastrous than the prolongation of a state of sullen discontent, left, having become utterly unbearable, some pretext should be seized on as an excuse to inflame men's minds to hatred, and armed opposition. Nothing is more to be avoided than the continuance of depression and misery, till an army of invaders should be received as deliverers.

**HONESTY REWARDED.**—A singular case of honesty came to light yesterday, says the Boston Herald which reflects much credit upon all concerned in the affair. Some time during the month of August, Mr. J. Holmes, of Kingston, Mass., lost his pocket book, containing papers and \$13 in money.

It was found the same day by Michael Sheehan, a poor Irishman, who took immediate measures to have the recovery made known to the proper authorities. After which in consequence of a severe illness and the subsequent death of his wife, he did not make his appearance until yesterday when Mr. Holmes was informed of the recovery of his pocket book, and upon examination found money and papers in it undisturbed and learned that Sheehan had obtained his livelihood in and about the wharves, to pay the funeral expenses of his wife. Upon learning this Mr. Holmes very generously gave him the \$13 in the pocket book, and then added a \$5 bill as a reward for his honesty, under the trying circumstances. Sheehan is about to leave this city for New York, to reside with his son. May success attend him.

When all men say you are an ass, it is time to reply.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday October 23, 1846.

### BOYS WANTED.

THESE UNDERSTANDING is desirous of procuring two boys, aged about thirteen or fourteen years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. It will be necessary for these applicants to produce recommendations as to their good moral character and industrious habits. Call at my shop, two doors east of the Post Office. R. H. WYNNE.

**DELEGATE.** We invite special attention to the advertisement of an extensive sale of land and negroes, by Mr. R. D. Rowland, two miles north of this place. The land is known in this country to be of the best quality—all, and more than all described in the advertisement. The negroes have been selected by Mr. Rowland, while engaged as a trader for some years past, and on account of sound constitutions, good qualities, habits, dispositions, &c., such an opportunity to purchase negroes of the best class and qualifications for various kinds of business, might not again occur in a number of years.

Cotton had advanced 4th c. in Charleston on the 17th inst. It was then selling at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 cts.

Another terrible riot has lately occurred in Philadelphia, commencing in some demonstrations by men and boys in a street chiefly occupied by colored persons, one of whom was said to be living with a white woman as his wife. A house was set on fire, the inmates driven out and fired upon, and several said to be killed and wounded. In the mean while the flames spread rapidly, and the first fire companies which arrived on the ground were furiously assailed and fired upon in volleys. The number of firemen killed is not stated, but they were compelled to leave to save their lives. The riot was not suppressed until the military was called out in strong force and cannon planted in the streets.

**THE CORN CROP.**—Accounts still continue to be received of great destruction of the corn crop in Louisiana and Mississippi by the caterpillars and boll worms. These, with other disasters, it is said, will reduce the crop in many places at least one half.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**—In 25 of the 62 counties from which returns have been received, for Canal Commissioner, the democratic gain over the vote of last year is nearly 10,000.

**R. T. ALLEN,** an Engineer on the Georgia Rail Road, was killed on 11th inst. by the bursting of one of the engines on the Road. The firemen were unhurt.

**PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.**—We invite attention to the prospectus of this work in to day's paper. The November number has been received. It contains 12 extra pages, a number of beautiful engravings, and is every way worthy of the high estimation in which the work is held. We will take pleasure in exhibiting this or other numbers to those who wish to subscribe.

**GODD'S LAMEN'S** Book for November, has been received, and is equal to any of the predecessors of this desirable popular work. A large and magnificent Mezzotint Engraving, "The Death Bed of the Rev. John Wesley," is offered as a premium to any person remitting \$3 in advance for one year's subscription.

**MR. GRANT** On looking over the proceedings of the Rail Road Convention at Talladega, as published in your paper of the 9th inst., I was astonished to find that the vote of Benton County was not cast on either side upon the 2nd resolution offered by Mr. Morgan of Talladega. After this resolution had been discussed, at considerable length, on both sides, the delegates from Benton held a meeting, at which a vote was taken upon this 2nd resolution and stood against it, to one for it, and one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote of the County accordingly, in the convention. Again, after the passage of this resolution, by the convention, the resolutions of Mr. Belser, with the amendments of Mr. Lapsley, were taken up and a motion made by Mr. Lapsley to lay Mr. Belser's resolutions on the table, for which motion, it seems, Benton voted: By what authority this vote was thus cast, I do not know, as I left the convention before the final vote was taken; but this I do know, the delegates from Benton met, on Wednesday morning, (a full meeting) when a proposition was made that the vote of the County be cast against the adoption of any particular route; which proposition was carried by a large majority; and it was understood, and so expressed, in the meeting, that this was tantamount to voting for Belser's resolutions. After this proposition was adopted one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote in the Convention, and the others (or some of them at least) believing that there was no necessity for their remaining any longer, left for home. Now I would like to know through some of those who remained, how it happened that the vote of Ben-

ton was thus cast, and how it is that it was cast all through, for the Selma route, when no one, who was there, could doubt there being a large majority of the delegates opposed in the Selma route and in favor of a route from Wetumpka or Montgomery.

### A DELEGATE.

**IGNORANT ROGUE.**—We have heard of men "mean enough to steal coppers off a dead negro's eyes," but an instance of roguery in Huntsville transcends anything we have read of lately. We learn from the Athens Herald that the vault in which was placed the body of Col. J. J. Pleasants, at Huntsville, was broken open, by some fiend in human shape, a few nights since, and his remains taken from the coffin. It is supposed to have been done for the purpose of getting a ring thought to be on the hand of Col. P. The thief cut the hand off and took it away from the vault. It had not been found at last accounts. There was no ring on it.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13, 2 P. M. Dispatched from Washington, Oct. 13, 4.55, p.m. Received at Charleston, Oct. 13, 6.16 p.m.

**FACTOR BY THE CALIFORNIA.** The latest Telegraphic accounts state that in Hungary the greatest confusion still prevails.

At Cornen the officers and men are in a desponding state, laboring under the conviction resistance against the combined Austrian and Russian forces is useless. George's conduct has helped to increase this feeling. The London News, condemns George's conduct, and states that Kossuth, Dr. and Dembinski, are at Widdien, in a state of positive destitution.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 13th September state that the Emperor of Russia employs no arguments at Court for his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees at Widdien, but says in letters that he will consider the escape of one of them as *casus belli*. If the Sultan does give a simple yes or no to his side, does he threatens to return to Warsaw. The Sultan persists in his resolution, and is backed by the Foreign Ministry and the Grand Vizier, Mahomet Ali Pasha, but a great majority of the Council, are alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note, and an official announcement of the Council's decision had consequently been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government, urged on by the English and French Embassies, will put his threats of war into force, should the answer of the Sultan be in the negative, although nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service and could defend the entrance of the Bosphorus; yet the Turkish army bears no proportion to the forces that would be brought against the Turkish frontier in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach Golden Horn sooner than fifteen or sixteen days. The Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus within 24 hours.

The greatest anxiety prevails amongst all classes. The great majority are opposed to war, as destructive to commerce and industry. There are British subjects among the refugees confined in Widdien, Generals Guyon, Longworth and O'Donnell are named.

**A RICH REE.**—At Morman Island on the Feather river, California, they are building a dam and digging a canal, by which the bed of the river will be laid bare for a half or three quarters of a mile; it is now nearly finished, and when this is done many persons think that millions of gold will be taken out. To show the richness of the bed of the river, a correspondent says that a hoe being put down brought up on it sand which gave 8 oz of gold dust. This is the most profitable thing on record.—*Pittsburg Com. Jos.*

The city of the Mormons, and its vicinity, near Salt Lake, have twenty thousand inhabitants. The city is situated south of the Salt Lake, in a valley twenty miles wide, surrounded on three sides by tall ranges of mountains, capped with snow on the south side is the lake. The city is laid off in half mile square, without timber except on the side of the mountains. So writes R. K. Lewis, ex-formerly of Glasgow, Missouri, who reached the Mormon city in July last; on his way to California.

**CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**—We recommend the following recipe, which will be found, upon trial, to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism. *Wright's Casket.*

**RECIPE.**—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected; and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Camelline should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never fails of success. We can vouch for its efficacy in rheumatic affliction.

**A FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.**—A singular affair lately took place with a panther in Alabama, Georgia. Two boys twelve and sixteen years of age, went into a swamp and encountered a panther, who seized one of the boys, but the other ran off home. The little fellow in vain struggled with the panther, who bruised and tore him violently. At length he turned his face to the earth, and the animal supposing him to be dead, dropped him, covered him with leaves and made after the other boy. The little fellow then rose and reached home by a circuitous path, when three men and dogs went in pursuit of the panther, and started him. He killed one of the dogs immediately. He also seized one of the men, and would have killed him, had not his companion shot him; but he would not lose his hold.—The third man then came up, seized the animal by the neck with one hand, and cut his throat with the other. He measured nine feet in length. All the parties were severely injured.

**KOSSUTH A CALVINIST.**—The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, the Freeman's Journal, denounces Kossuth as a Violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

as a Violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

**Death of a Rich Banker.**—On Tuesday morning Christopher Bullen, Esq. of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co. died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has it confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay; so much so that the parlors and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in his taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his life-time, piled up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c. and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expense distressed him, and it was only by threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £100. Some time ago a merchant in difficulties, was famous to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am; you have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."—*English Paper.*

**A Very Dangerous Counterfeit.**—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Thursday, says: "We were shown this morning a counterfeit half eagle, so skillfully made as to render it necessary for all on their guard. It was taken at one of our banks, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales in use there. The counterfeit is on the surface of pure gold, and the impressions are in every respect perfect imitations of the genuine. Upon breaking it open however, it was ascertained that the gold was only a coat the thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead, or some other base metal. The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an ocular examination. Let all be on their guard against it."

**Scientific Items.** It has been ascertained that the solid crust of the earth at present cannot be less than eight hundred or one thousand miles thick. The cause of the splintering and disruption of trees, when struck by lightning, is the expansion of the sap that is converted into vapour by the electricity. M. Brandt has discovered, from an examination of the foot found in the teeth of the antediluvian rhinoceros, that they lived on the leaves and fruit of coniferous plants; and that from this fact, and that of a woolly covering they have, there is no reason to believe they had ever lived in any other part of the world or that any change has taken place in the polar and equatorial regions of the earth. The miraculous bloody spots on human food that appeared in Berlin, in 1750, and have so often been alluded to as omens of evils, have been found, when placed under the microscope, to be formed of myriads of small bodies, which appeared to be unimpaired of an inferior degree. These little beings appear almost round, and are from one three-hundredths to one eight thousandth of line in length. When examined separately they are transparent, but in the mass they have the color of blood. The nutting tree resembles our pear tree and attains the height of about thirty-five feet. The nut is not the flower, as some suppose, but it is the immediate internal coat of the brown shining shell of the nut.

The oldest work on Mechanics is that by Ramezili, and is mentioned by Mr. Ewbank in his Hydraulics. That work was written in 1530, and is in folio, having 336 pages letter press, duplicated, and contains Italian and French descriptions of 194 different machines and engines. It is now in the Patent Office in Washington. M. Emilius du Boys Reclon, communicated through Humboldt, to the Academy of Science, at Paris, a description of the following experiment, that establishes the fact of the electrical influence of the human system.—Fix to the two extremities of a sensitive galvanometer, two strips of platinum; plunge these in two tumblers of salt water, and then introduce into the tumblers the corresponding fingers of each hand. Let them remain until the fluctuating of the needle ceases. Then contract the muscle of one arm by an effort of the will, and a deviation of the needle will instantly indicate a contrary current of electricity in that arm. The amount of deviation depends on the muscular development.

The Artillery Collieries, near Manchester, having taken fire, and resisting all efforts to extinguish it, a chemist, Mr. Guernsey, proposed to put out the fire by filling the galleries of the mine with carbonic acid. The experiment was tried and was successful.—*Nashville Banner.*

**NAVIGATING THE AIR.**—Mr. Pennington the original projector of a flying machine, to navigate the air, has returned from the far west where he has been making some experiments on the great prairies. He is more sangu-

ine than ever or fully succeeding eventually in making a voyage to California, or even to Europe, in this car, through the air.

**THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.**—The Savans of Paris have taken this subject in hand. One of them, M. Dufrenoy, has compared the California sand with that of the Ural Mountains, and discovered material differences in the composition of the two; though he estimates the yield at about the same. The Ural mines yielded in 1847 fifteen and a half millions of dollars, and employed fifty thousand washers. M. Dufrenoy thinks that at first the yield in California may be greater in proportion to the hands employed; but after a few years it will diminish, and there will be no revolution in mineral industry.

Professor Chevalier discusses the probable effect upon the relative value of gold, from the discovery of the mines in California. He thinks for the first year there will be little effect, "but in a very small number of years, the relation between the supply and the demand will sensibly change, and the depreciation of gold begin."

This is a very important subject, to which the minds of men cannot be too soon directed. We have seen an estimate, by which it was calculated that there would be imported to the Atlantic States about a million a month, or twelve millions a year, and as much to England. That which goes to England, entering into general circulation, will affect the currency quite as much as that which comes directly here. A few years ago, the whole specie currency of this country was estimated at about eighty millions. An annual accession of twenty millions cannot, it seems to us, fail to have a powerful influence. If the same increase continues, in five years a gold dollar will not buy much more wheat than a silver quarter does now. In other words, property and labor, relative to gold, will be enhanced in price some three hundred per cent.

It will be a queer state of things, when in the progress of events, gold comes to be worthless. The paper, which represents it, will share the same fate. Mankind will then have to resort to the primitive representatives of value—the value of labor and the intrinsic value, may come to vindicate its superiority over all other metals; and a bushel of wheat may be worth more than its weight in gold. But what may be the social and moral revolutions before that time arrives, no imagination can conceive. Nevertheless, if only for the utility of the thing, we should like to live to see the day when gold will not be worth counting.—*Richard Whig.*

timely fate is deeply regretted by large circle of friends.—[Pic.]

**Singular Suicide.**—A man whose name and history are entirely unknown on Sunday afternoon last, took a sail boat belonging to the Second Municipality, and used by the river police, for its moorings above the ferry landing, and proceeded out into the river. When near the middle of the stream he rose up in the boat, took off his jacket and hat, and went overboard. It came up to the surface two or three times, when he sunk to rise no more alive. His story and the causes which impelled him to the commission of this rash act remains enshrouded in mystery. The body has not yet been found.—[16.]

**Shipwreck.**—Three sailors lately arrived at Berwick Bay, parish of St. Mary, who report the loss of the ship Victoria, Capt. Wash, from Orleans bound to South America. The vessel it appears from their testimony, sprang, leaked and foundered during a heavy gale. This information we learn through the politeness of a commercial house in this city.—[16.]

**THE RESUR.**—By reference to our table of returns in another column, it will be seen that Gov. Towns' majority is 3,256, leaving the counties of Scriven, Appling, and Emanuel, to be heard from. Allowing these counties to vote now as they did in 1847, Towns' majority will be 3,416. Net gain over the vote of 47, 1,217.

In the Senate, the Democrats have 25, and the Whigs 22, giving the Democrats a majority of 3. The House is composed of 130 members. Of the members elected 66 are Democrats, and 52 Whigs. There is a tie in both Ware and Montgomery counties. At the last Session, the Democrats had the member from the former, and the Whigs from the latter county. The result it is thought will not be different this year. As the Legislature stands at present, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot of 7.—*Macon Telegraph.*

**THE LEVEE.**—Serious apprehensions are felt by many of our citizens, on account of the condition of portions of the levee. Three land slides have occurred at Carrollton; the levee is cracked in the First Municipality, from Toulouse street down, and in some places has sunk six and eight feet; and two entire wharves have fallen in, in the Third Municipality—one at the head of Manville street, and the other near the Lower Cotton Press. It is a very important thing that the matter should be attended to at once, or the people of the First Municipality may make up some fine morning and find their market-house in the bottom of the river.—*Bull.*

**PURE WATER THE BEST DRINK.**—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite, till they eat with relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty eight, that his food for the last part consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the town of Northampton twenty times over, exceeding three or four; and it is said strong drink killed them all. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals; whole nations, as the Mahometans and the Hindus, use it alone as a beverage, and unlike other drink, it will not satiate the appetite, but the contrary; indeed it was observed by Hippocrates, above two thousand years ago, that water-drinkers had generally keen appetites. It is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any change; it is the natural menstruum that holds in solution both what is essential for the healthy functions of the body, and what has become a refuse after serving its destined office and intention in the animal kingdom. Water therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system; and when it does, it is speedily expelled by its natural outlets, the skin and kidneys. It is told of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of discipline and watchfulness, that his food was vegetables and his drink water, never indulging himself in animal food or wine. And Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says, in his account of Mary Campbell, then aged one hundred and five, that she preferred water to any other drink.—*N. American Farmer.*

**Father Mathew and the Yankee Girls.**—Father Mathew writes a long letter to the Mayor of Lowell, expressive of the "delight and astonishment" he experienced on his recent visit to that flourishing city. He expatiates at considerable length upon the amazing progress of American manufactures, and commends the excellent management of most of the factories he visited. We quote an extract:

"Your factory operatives (he says) amounting to nearly fourteen thousand, may fairly challenge comparison on these points with any similar class in the world. The air of comfort, happiness and health, so visible in the appearance of the men, and the taste, industry, intelligence, which characterize the female assistants in these busy hives of national wealth and industry, are features as novel as they are interesting, to the friend of human progress. It was the boast of Italian royalty, that it annually bestowed a marriage dowry on a few unimportant families. Into what paltry insignificance does this puny specimen of regal magnificence sink, when compared with the great modern fact, that many of the ladies of America, who, now, as wives and mothers adorn the domestic circle, have laid the foundation of their wealth and comfort, not by a debasing dependence on Prince or Noble, but by the exercise of their own industry and labor in those extensive manufactures of which not only your city, but the whole Republic may justly feel proud.

In consequence of the infamous exactions levied by Seckel, the Austro-German, on the Jews of Arad, the Christian inhabitants came out with a declaration, in which they had always found the Jews good neighbors. It is stated that the Jews were so much moved by this proof of the Christians' sympathy and esteem, that they unanimously resolved to become converts to Christianity, and were accordingly baptized. The occurrence is given in the German papers, and is literally true, is the spirit of brotherly love, is the most convincing of all arguments. If men generally would only adopt the logic of kind acts and disinterested sympathy, instead of barren words and bitter recriminations, there would be an end to the strivings of creeds and the harmonies of rational life be secured. It was by the benevolence of his life that Christ evidenced the divine character of his mission. "He went about, continually doing good."

**NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.** Loss by THE LATE FIRE.—The loss by the burning of the five boats reported yesterday is estimated at \$250,000, as follows: The Illinois, boat a cargo, at \$60,000; Falcon, freight principally discharged, at \$30,000; Marshal Ney, boat and cargo, which consisted of merchandise for the West, at \$80,000; Aaron Hart, boat and cargo, \$30,000, and the North America and freight on the Levee making up the balance.—Our Insurance offices suffer to a small amount. On St. Louis, we understand, the heaviest portion of the loss falls.—The Falcon was insured for \$20,000 in Louisville; the Aaron Hart in Cincinnati, for \$15,000.—[Cros.]

**The Fatal Accident At The Fire.**—The name of the fireman who was lost on Sunday night is Michael Boyle. His Assistance Foreman of No. 6. His

A MORRIS STATE.—The Mormons who have settled near the Great Salt Lake, in Upper California, have adopted a territorial government; formed a constitution, held a session of the Legislature; election State officers and a delegate to Congress; and will send on a petition to Congress to be admitted into the Union as the State of Deseret. It is said that they have sufficient number







